

Daily Democrat.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals, R. K. WILLIAMS, OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Bullard, Calloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davidson, Edmonson, Fulton, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

The President's Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, July 17. The President's veto message was entirely unexpected, and fell like a wet blanket upon his friends in both Houses of Congress.

Some of the soberest Senators were unwilling to hear the message read, and some of the President's most devoted friends in the House refused to listen to it.

No motion was made in the Senate to print it, and in the House it was Mr. Allen, of Ohio, a deadly foe to every Republican or Administration measure, who made the motion for the printing of extra copies.

We find this in the correspondence of the Tribune, a notorious rebel sheet of New York. A good deal is here expressed and more supposed. The radicals were awkwardly situated. They could not well give vent to the wrath produced by the President's message.

Lincoln has nothing to fear from these radicals. If he will just let the country know that he will yield nothing to them, he will make two supporters where he loses one.

John Morgan, some six or seven years ago, tried to obtain a position in the Kentucky Penitentiary, and was beaten at the ballot box.

We wish he had been put there, and beaten after he got in.

Kentuckians! fellow countrymen! you know you can rely upon me.

John, they have lied and relied upon you, and ought to quit it.

We publish this morning the correspondence between the President and the Border State men. We reserve comment for want of room this morning.

ALARM OF THE KANAWHA.—The raid of Morgan into Kentucky does not seem to be confined to any one part of the State, or even to the State, as is represented by passengers who came down to Cincinnati from Western Virginia on the steamer Freestone.

The inhabitants of Charleston and vicinity have been looking for the advent of Morgan, in connection with Col. Jenkins, for the past two weeks; and since they have heard that he (Morgan) was about to pounce upon Lexington, they have been preparing to receive him.

The Union men there were burning up their arms and getting ready their ammunition in anticipation of giving him a warm welcome.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The cars from Athens to Nashville were thrown off the track on Friday evening between Columbia and Reynolds Station, killing two and wounding forty persons, a number of them fatally.

Among the latter was Capt. Tatum, of the Sixth Ohio, who died at Nashville. The first engineer took to the woods precipitately, leaving his train in charge of the second engineer. The cars were running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The engineer is suspected of having caused the disaster intentionally.

THE "STAMP" CURRENT.—The main objection to the use of our present style of postage stamps as a general currency is that they stick to the fingers and the portemonnaie, and quickly get torn, dirty, wasted and uncurrent. But the style of stamps to be issued for currency purposes, under the new law, will obviate these objections, as they will be printed on stout, thick paper, and will have no gum on their backs.

Mr. Vaters, a highly respectable citizen of Lexington, was found at Bon Harbor, below Owensboro, with his undergarments shot entirely away and otherwise so terribly mutilated that his recovery seemed impossible. The perpetrators of the dastardly deed were not known when the boat passed, but from Mr. Vaters' known loyal sentiments, the inference is that his life was attempted by rebels of that vicinity.

Sgt. Frank Gardner, of Newport, who went to Lexington with one of the Covington companies, was shot on Thursday by order of the Provost Marshal of Lexington, for disobedience of orders. Another young man from Newport, named McGee, is in the guard house on a pretty serious charge.

The Henderson and Newburg Affair.

The steamer Commercial arrived here on Sunday, and Mr. J. W. Green gives the Journal the latest news from the lower Ohio. When the Commercial was at West Point, twelve miles below Henderson, Captain Archer received information that the rebels had recaptured Henderson, and that it would be dangerous for her to proceed.

He accordingly fell down stream twelve miles, to Mount Vernon, and sent Mr. Green to Evansville to ascertain the truth of the rumors, and see if it would be safe to prosecute the passage. Mr. Green found the affair exaggerated, and sent down word by the Tycoon, which induced the Eugene, Commercial and Lebanon to leave Mount Vernon, where they had remained on Thursday night.

On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, a messenger reached Evansville from Newburg, stating that a rebel party from the Kentucky side had crossed the river and robbed the hospital there of medical stores, blankets and other property.

The Eugene and Courier were ordered up to the spot with troops, but the thieves had decamped with their plunder before they could be reached.

The Commercial brought up to this city fifty-two recruits, who go to Nashville. The Courier passed her on the way up and was fired upon near the mouth of Green river by a mounted gang of guerrillas, but without damage, and she passed up the river to her destination. The Commercial was also fired upon, probably by the same scoundrels, at McAllister's Landing, two miles below Newburg. "Nobody hurt."

We find some additional particulars of these affairs in the Evansville Journal, which says when the news that A. R. Johnson's marauders had crossed the river to Newburg reached the place, the signal of danger was at once given, and in less than an hour 1,000 men were under arms, and cannon were rattling through the streets.

The city, which has been in a most lamentable state of terror for months, was thoroughly aroused, and every man who could get a musket, rifle, shotgun, or revolver, was at once under arms, and hundreds were eagerly seeking weapons for aggression or defense. The alacrity with which the citizens responded gave most cheering evidence that when convinced of danger they are equal to any emergency.

A company of infantry with a squad of artillery, with two guns, left on board the Eugene at 5 o'clock for Newburg. Capt. Dexter had the Courier fired up with all dispatch, and, having armed his crew with a small squad of infantry, steamed off up the river. He was fearfully in earnest, and declared his determination to prevent the rebels from recrossing the river if they were found this side, and to use the Courier as a ram in case of need. The Eugene made excellent time also, and, with guns on each guard and decks crowded with men, made a formidable appearance. A Union soldier arrived from Newburg after dark Thursday night. He says the rebels numbered thirty-two men. They stole all the arms and equipments to be found, a lot of provisions, paroled all the Union soldiers in the hospital, stole a wagon and two horses, and then recrossed the river. Two men, residents of Newburg, who were notorious Secesh sympathizers, and who came over the river with the guerrillas and remained when the latter returned, were shot down and killed by a citizen. Their names were Carney and Mofford.

The Courier, at the mouth of Green river, found the boat in which the marauders crossed the river, and took possession of it. A man on the point, dressed in a red shirt, stepped out of the brush and fired on the boat with a shot gun, wounding one of the hands on the boat slightly. The boys on the boat fired into the brush, but with what effect is not known. They took one man prisoner, whom they handed over to the Eugene. The Courier having performed her mission, returned to Evansville, while the Eugene proceeded to Newburg. It is said the rebels had four pieces of artillery planted on the Kentucky shore. It is supposed they got some two hundred guns and paroled about eighty-five sick soldiers. They occupied the town some three or four hours.

Public Meeting in Daviess County. A meeting of the citizens of Pleasant Valley and vicinity was held in the school house on July 14, 1862, at 11 o'clock P. M., to give public expression to their sentiments concerning guerrilla warfare.

Elder Hiram Kelm was elected chairman of the meeting and J. M. Clyde secretary. The purpose of the meeting was then stated by the chair, after which Dr. H. E. McKay and Messrs. W. T. McKay, J. M. May, J. A. Caslem, L. C. Anderson and J. M. Clyde were appointed a committee to bring business before the meeting in regular order.

The committee then retired and in a short time agreed upon the following preamble and resolutions, which, having been presented to the meeting, were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Pleasant Valley and vicinity, Daviess county, Ky., without distinction of party, acknowledging our allegiance to the State and Federal Constitution and laws, and being determined to abide by them; and, whereas, a State of warfare is being inaugurated in some portions of this State, which is destructive of private rights and personal security, involving the innocent equally with the guilty; in short, an enemy of humanity and civilization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we exceedingly regret to see a guerrilla warfare inaugurated, and are determined to use our influence and all lawful means to prevent its inauguration and prosecution in our midst, and will endeavor to preserve the order and peace of our community.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to the Owensboro and Louisville papers for publication.

H. E. McKay, S. R., J. M. MAY, S. R., J. A. CASTEN, S. R., L. C. ANDERSON, S. R., J. M. CLYDE, Sr. R., Committee.

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY.—Gov. Morgan, on behalf of the State of New York, assumes the responsibility of proclaiming a bounty of \$50 for each new recruit under the recent call for troops.

Larry Clark, the man who was injured by the railroad accident at Big Creek, near Madison, a few days ago, at the time Hugh F. Marshall was killed, has since died.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.—A bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at Steubenville, Ohio, has passed both Houses of Congress.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The President's Appeal to the Border States.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States, having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at Executive Mansion on Saturday morning, last week, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hands:

GENTLEMEN: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive, to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all voted as you have voted in the gradual emancipation message of last March, the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending the war.

The States which are in rebellion hold the favor of their power, in the eyes of the States which are loyal to the Government which protects us. And we are already for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices—yes, a sacrifice—when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our inalienable form of government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your Message of the 6th of March last, the greater portion of us did not; and we will briefly state the promise which it has made to the nation.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and without the usual consultation with our constituents, whose interests are deeply involved. It seemed like an interference with this Government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had no right to be consulted or solicited. Many of our number, the constitutionality of this Government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which it would require.

If we imposed upon the national treasury, if we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed, we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced all the States, and it was according to the census of 1860 there were then nearly four millions of slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the Constitution for the slave of this District, and greatly below their worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization, at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hundred million more! We were not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, and we were not willing to pay the interest on that sum, and we were not willing to pay the interest on that sum.

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept of the proposition, we submit that even then it involves a great and great for the financial ability of this Government at this time. According to the census of 1860—

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Making in the whole 755,000 slaves. At the same rate of valuation these would be worth \$1,132,500,000. And for transportation and colonization \$113,250,000.

And we have the enormous sum of \$1,245,750,000. We did not feel that we should be justified in making a mere appeal, which, if carried out, would add this vast amount to the public debt at a moment when the Treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditures of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was not the result of a careful consideration of the subject, and was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition. No movement was then made to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry it into effect; and we were not encouraged to believe that the proposition would be carried out.

And our belief has been fully justified by subsequent events. Not to mention other circumstances, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to bring to your notice the fact that, while this resolution was being considered in the Senate, your colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, moved an amendment appropriating \$500,000 to the object therein designated, and that confidence, then, could we reasonably expect a speedy action on the subject? We have the right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly expressed his belief in the right of States to do as they please with their own property than your colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, moved an amendment appropriating \$500,000 to the object therein designated, and that confidence, then, could we reasonably expect a speedy action on the subject?

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former national troubles have been as a summer cloud; and we have been given your sympathy and support. Regulating the dangerous heresies of the Secessionists, we believed, with you, that the war on this part is aggressive and given to the object of the war.

It was the object of the war, which it was to be prosecuted on, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to supply necessary to carry it out vigorously. We have voted all our money and we have asked for, and even more; we have imposed enormous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged our men to the field many of our best men; and some of our number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devotion to country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances, and in the face of the most determined opposition, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends, most abhorrent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never wavered, nor shall we as long as we have a Constitution to defend, and a Government which protects us. And we are already for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices—yes, a sacrifice—when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our inalienable form of government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

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unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has produced no such change of system, and we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regard this resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible, practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impracticable form. The interest they are asked to give up to them of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they justifiably accept it, it will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right, in a particular manner, and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider it, it should be presented in a shape as a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence, that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof, who shall adopt the abolition of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expenditure of the same, and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by the interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole country.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman. GARRETT DAVIS, C. L. LEARY, R. WILSON, C. W. H. WESTER, J. C. GARDNER, JOHN S. CARROLL, ARNOLD HARDING, J. W. CRISTFIELD, JAMES S. ROLLINS, J. S. JACKSON, W. M. MENZIES, H. GRIFFIN, C. S. PHILLIPS, FRANCIS THOMAS, W. A. HALL, CHARLES B. CALVERT.

REPLY OF THE MINORITY. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862. MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned, members of Congress from the Border States, in response to your address of Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day, at which they discussed the proposition for the purpose of considering the same. The report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the response, or one in substance, to the same, would be adopted and presented to you.

Inasmuch as we cannot, consistently with our own sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us, concur in that response, we feel it to be our duty to

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KENTUCKY

Jefferson between Third and Preston, north side.	These goods I will sell at the very lowest market price for Cash only.
Music location on the Piano and Guitar given at the same place, by Miss C. Blake.	2716 327 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.
	2716

HOPS—45 Bales prime New York, for sale low by
TAYLOR, SON & CO.,
334 Main street.
Jy 10

Queen, and for sale by
Jy20 MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.,
North side Main, below Seventh st.

Gen. Halleck and staff left here this morning eastward bound.

By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle.
 jy22 d3 JOHN BOYLE, A. A. G.

State, and \$50 if taken in the State. My ad-
Goshen Postoffice, Ky. RALPH B. TARLE
jrl:drf

N.

Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

FROM CENTRAL VIRGINIA.

Gen. Halleck came to Washington.

Affairs at Warrenton.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

A special to the New York Herald has

authority for stating that General Halleck

has not come to Washington as Command-

er-in-Chief of the army. He may be Sec-

retary of War, as it is believed Stanton

will retire, thus relieving the President

of the burden of the war, and President

Lincoln will appoint General Banks Sec-

retary of War, and General Halleck Military

Adviser.

Another dispatch says President Lin-

coln, in his late visit to the army, asked

McClellan if he desired to resume com-

mand of the whole United States army, but

McClellan preferred to retain his present

command. It is also stated that the

chief command was offered to Pope, and

declined.

A free colored man, who escaped here

from Richmond, says the rebel loss in

thirty-two thousand. The rebel army

numbered about two hundred and fifty

thousand. General Ewell was severely

wounded in the neck. Joe Johnston had

experienced a relapse, and mortification of

his wound was feared.

A special dispatch to Forney's Press,

dated Memphis, July 19, says:

The Grenada-Memphis Appeal, of the 9th,

reports that a rebel ram and iron-clad gun-

boat (Arkansas), under command of Capt.

J. N. Bryan, came down from Yazoo river

on the 8th, and ran by a portion of our

fleet, which is above Vicksburg, successfully,

and anchored under the batteries surround-

ing the city.

The Appeal says the ram ran down sev-

eral Federal war vessels, and disabled many

more. One of our vessels was blown up.

The Arkansas is a very formidable gun-

boat, being plated with iron, with

plates and rails riveted. She has a very

heavy armament, and is furnished with

two propellers, seven feet in diameter, with

four flange each.

One loss is 10 killed and 13 wounded.

The Federal loss is not known, but is said

to have been heavy.

New York, July 20.

The steamer Ronoke, from New Orleans

on the 19th, arrived last night.

General Shepley has received the ap-

pointment of Military Governor of Louisiana.

Reverly Johnson has arrived.

Two young ladies of New Orleans have

presented the 10th Connecticut regiment

with a United States flag.

Arrivals had induced Gen. Butler to re-

duce the price of flour to \$24 per barrel.

It had reached \$38.25.

Geo. Coppell having been recognized by

Lord Lyons as Gen. Butler as a representa-

tive of Great Britain.

Arms for the Louisiana regiments had

arrived in New Orleans, and the organiza-

tion had commenced with a prospect of suc-

cess.

A rebel camp at Wamite bridge had been

broken up and several prisoners taken.

The bombardment of Galveston had not

commenced.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 15.

A flag of truce went up the river with

Gen. Dix aboard and met the rebel Gen.

Hall to make permanent arrangements for

the exchange of prisoners. The interview

was satisfactory, but no conclusion was

arrived at. A flag of truce went up again

to-day to meet Gen. Lee.

Richmond papers of the 8th contain ac-

counts of the death of Gen. Twigg at

Augusta Island on the 6th.

An Englishman representing himself as

a son of the Duke of Somerset was found

COAL LUMBER

COAL! COAL! COAL!

T. J. HYATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL,

WISHERS TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND

the public generally, that he has moved his

office to the corner of Third and Jefferson

streets, in the old Post office building, No. 115, where he keeps constantly

on hand for sale the best quality of

Pittsburg and Troughsboro Coal,

one of the celebrated Mines known as the Hyatt &

Home Mines, mined and shipped expressly for family

use, in a cargo for coal, and in a cargo for

large or small lots to suit buyers. Also the best black-

smith coal always on hand in bulk or by the

ton, ready for shipping by rail or river, at exceedingly low

rates. Send in your order. All orders sent to Hyatt's

Coal Depot shall be promptly attended to.

THE BEST NORTHERN LAKE ICE

will be found at Hyatt's Depot, No. 115, for sale at all

times during the day in large or small quantities.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

N. W. HUGHES,

BEING SOLE AGENT FOR SEVERAL OF THE

BEST PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGENY COALS,

has moved his office to the corner of Third and

Jefferson streets, in the old Post office building, No. 115,

where he keeps constantly on hand for sale the best

quality of coal, in a cargo for coal, and in a cargo for

large or small lots to suit buyers. Also the best black-

smith coal always on hand in bulk or by the ton, ready

for shipping by rail or river, at exceedingly low rates.

Send in your order. All orders sent to Hyatt's

Coal Depot shall be promptly attended to.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I AM CONSTANTLY IN RECEIPT OF STRICTLY

GREENE'S PITTSBURGH COAL, and in a cargo for

large or small lots to suit buyers. Also the best black-

smith coal always on hand in bulk or by the ton, ready

for shipping by rail or river, at exceedingly low rates.

Send in your order. All orders sent to Hyatt's

Coal Depot shall be promptly attended to.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

MESSRS. T. W. BRIGGS & CO. ADOPT THIS

method of informing their customers and the

public generally that they have on hand 100,000 bushels

of the best quality of coal, in a cargo for coal, and in a

cargo for large or small lots to suit buyers. Also the

best black-smith coal always on hand in bulk or by the

ton, ready for shipping by rail or river, at exceedingly

low rates. Send in your order. All orders sent to

Hyatt's Coal Depot shall be promptly attended to.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOS. ROBB),

DEALERS IN

Pittsburg and Peytona Canal Coal,

ORDER FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE COALS

respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the

lowest market prices. The above coals are of the

best quality, and are delivered to the customer at the

lowest market price, for cash, or on credit, at the

option of the customer. All orders sent to

Hyatt's Coal Depot shall be promptly attended to.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,

In Camp, near Florence, Ala., June 23.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 25.—There are 14,000

officers and soldiers absent from their duty

with the various divisions of this army. Some

of them have gone off without any authori-

ty; others with the permission of officers

not authorized to grant it. In general,

the absence is given as the cause of absence,

but in many cases the cause is not stated.

It is the duty of the commanding officers

to see that the absence is given as the cause

of absence, and to see that the absence is

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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. C. HARRIS

IN HIS NEW STORE

Adjoining Bank of Louisville,

MAIN STREET,

South side, bet. Third and Fourth.

DEALER AND IMPORTER IN

Trimming Goods,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Carpeting, Oil-Cloths,

AND GENERAL

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

A FINE QUANTITY OF BEAUTY AND

CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, and other fine

wines, and many new ones as possible.

Also, a large stock of E. A. RANDALL,

late of the New York Store, as follows:

HINZEN & ROSEN.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

MARKET STREET,

NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Always on hand a complete assortment of

PIANOS at reasonable prices. J. C. HARRIS

NEW MUSIC BY EXPRESS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS

the following VOCAL.

Drawn Polka, by E. Beyer, price.

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